

The company is duly registered in Madrid, which capital is, under the original concession from the Colonial Department of the Spanish Government and Royal Order of January 29, 1880, fixed as the domicile and by the Spanish law thereby acquires a foreign incorporated company the fullest legal status for all its objects. The previous issue of Preference shares and debentures were never represented to have, and do not purport to have, any hypothecary charge; if they had the present issue could not have priority. As a matter of course, the necessary steps are being taken to record in the proper registers the mortgage securing the Prior Lien bonds. The concession contains express provisions under which the company claims guaranty of interest upon the additional expenditure referred to, and the fact that the concession for the railway, necessarily involving the acquisition of land, was granted to a foreigner out of the islands, and with the sanction of the Government, transferred to this company, in itself refutes your correspondent's objection as to the right of foreigners to hold real property.—I remain, &c.,

H. B. BRIGGS, Secretary.

49, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C., Aug. 5.

THE CRIMINAL EVIDENCE BILL.

Referring to the Lord Chancellor's *Criminal Evidence Bill*, which lately passed its second reading, the *Saturday Review* says:—

The majority of the judges have recently adopted the practice of allowing prisoners to make statements from the dock, although expenditure of counsel. But in the place, the legality of the permission is open to dispute, and in the second place the statements, not being made upon oath, or subject to cross-examination, are of very little value. Indeed, the custom is rather to be regretted than otherwise, because it has operated to postpone a salutary reform.

The Lord Chancellor gave some instructive examples of the inequality and injustice which characterize the present law. Perhaps the best is this:—"Under the *Explosives Act*, if a person is accused of having explosives in his possession, he can be called as a witness, but if by the use of the explosive somebody is killed, and the person who has charge of it is indicted for manslaughter, that person cannot be examined. The *Explosives Act* was hurried through both Houses in a single day under the influence of the dynamic force. But an exactly parallel case might arise under the *Merchant Shipping Act*. Again a man charged with outrage upon a woman may give evidence, but not if he is indicted for assaulting her with intent. Moreover, as Lord Halsbury pointed out, any one can prosecute in England, so that the accused may deliberately so frame his defence as to shut the mouth of the accused. Take the case of libel, which may be the subject either of suit or of indictment. If the former remedy is employed, the parties are on equal terms. But if the latter be resorted to, the plaintiff may tell his story on oath and the defendant cannot contradict him. The Lord Chancellor, whose two short speeches are full of interest, described, not only as "an old equity draftsman," but as an advocate of great experience in Criminal Courts, the late which befell a client of his own. "I once," he said, "was counsel for a clergyman who had been convicted of an offence on the evidence of two girls. The clergyman turned the tables on them by inducing them to perjure. They were convicted, and the clergyman received a pardon. Now apart from the absurdity (which is of course merely technical) of pardoning any one for doing what he has not done, it is simply monstrous that an innocent man should be compelled to institute criminal proceedings on his own account merely because he cannot meet his traducers face to face in the proper way. It requires no special reverence for English judges, the best of whom, as Lord Justice Bowen said the other day, 'welcome criticism from whatever quarter it may come'—to believe that they would not permit the right of cross-examining prisoners to be misused by unscrupulous counsel. The inadmissibility of questioning accused persons is said to date only from the Revolution, and to have been designed for their protection against the tyranny of the Bench, as manifested when the judges were removable by the Crown. After all, who is the best witness? "Gentlemen," said Lord Bramwell to the jury when there had been a confession, "the prisoner says he is guilty. His counsel says he is not. But you must remember that the prisoner was there, and his counsel wasn't."

HONGKONG AND ITS NEW GOVERNOR.

If there is anything in a name, Hongkong may see reason to congratulate itself on the appointment of Sir William Robinson to the Governorship; for Sir Hercules is traditionally regarded as one of the ablest men who have presided over the fortunes of the colony. He is a man of a Crown Colony, on the personality of the Administrator, and Hongkong is by no means one of the easiest Crown Colonies to govern. The good work of Sir Richard Macdonell, for instance, still survives, while the harm done by Sir John Hennessy has scarcely yet died out, and the memory of the former is still held in respect, while the very name of the latter excites irritation in the mind of every one concerned. Sir William Des Vaux will leave behind him a rather mixed tradition, for though his last months of office have been clouded by a series of *contraband*, his earlier governance was neither unpopular nor unsuccessful. It seems almost unfortunate that he returned from his leave of absence in 1890. He was bid farewell upon that occasion with demonstrations of much esteem, and it is likely that continued ill-health has had much to do with the *fractious* that have disturbed his subsequent career. It is difficult, for instance, to believe that one enjoying sound health and judgment could have committed the indiscretion of paying money out of the Colonial Treasury before taking the Legislative Council to vote it; while irritation of temper, produced by a proverbially irritating ailment, will best account for the foolish squabbles about the salaries, which clouded his last relations with the official Members of Council.

It is difficult, in fact, to conceive a blunder more certain to increase the resentment of the colony at the dictatorial bearing of the Home Government, than Sir William's unexplained haste to pay those £20,000 to the Military chest. And yet it is not difficult to conceive an explanation which it would have been difficult for himself to give. United in a measure by ill-health to deal coolly with the questions before him, he probably looked only at one side. Remembering that the money had been voted, he probably looked at the *re-vote* as a mere formality; forgetting that the conditions had not been fulfilled, and little anticipating, therefore, a discussion which his hasty action made doubly awkward. That blunder was the more unfortunate as Hongkong has been provoked, throughout, by the form rather than by the substance of the demand. If more discretion and more frankness had been shown by the Home Government, from the first, it is likely that none of this friction would have arisen. A little more tact on the part of Lord Knutsford and his subordinates would have enabled a tactful Governor to suppress that the money would be forthcoming

when the additional troops arrived, but that its execution in the meantime would cause irritation which it was surely not worth while exciting for the sake of the amount at stake. Nothing has, indeed, been more remarkable throughout the whole controversy, than the utter indiscretion with which the military contributions have been imposed. Consultation and tact might have brought about a reasonable agreement in the case of all the three colonies that have been angered by the dictatorial bearing of the Colonial Office almost as much as by the gravity of the interests involved. Nor will the quarrel have been altogether regrettable if it came to be inscribed among the maxims of permanent officialdom, in an office where discretion is above all required. Lord Kimberley's hint as to the wisdom of "communicating with Colonies beforehand," under similar circumstances, in the future. As the Chinese Association pointed out in their able letter to Lord Knutsford, "there is no privilege of which the Colonies are more jealous than that of self-taxation; and though it is admitted that the Government may wisely reserve to itself, in respect of Crown Colonies, a right of dictation that would be inadmissible elsewhere, grave discontent would certainly be excited by any evidence of a tendency to carry that power to the point of exacting contributions without, or against, the consent of the Colonial Councils."

It is more than likely that, if the unofficial members were allowed a free hand, economies might be effected in other directions that would go far to relieve the Colonial Budget of the additional burden which has been thus imposed. It is freely urged, for instance, by those who hold with Sir John Hennessy that our coaling stations would be better placed under naval control—that the military staff maintained in Hongkong is excessive both in numbers and in cost, just as it is urged at Singapore that the new barracks are a costly and unnecessary fad. Neither are there wanting sober critics who contend that the Civil departments—and especially the Public Works Department—are equally overmanned. Hongkong is scarcely in the case of French Indo-China, regarding which it has been lately admitted that, out of the 1,200 French residents, 800 are officials! Neither, consequently, can the remarkable admission that nothing but anarchy can be expected under such conditions be suggested! But these considerations will be surely forced upon Sir William Robinson if the threat of increasing the military contribution still further, be put in force during his incumbency. There are not being wanting, indeed, people sufficiently brutal to suggest that in ordering the suspension of public works, Lord Knutsford might as well have abolished also a considerable number of supervisors. But this as it may, the proposed increase to official salaries has been thrown back into the crucible, and the wisdom of upholding or revising that measure is one of the questions that will claim the new Governor's early attention.

Sir William will arrive, in short, at a moment when the finances of the colony are seriously disarranged; and when a strong man might find an opportunity of setting his mark, as Sir Richard Macdonell did under similar conditions. Extra tribute has been exacted, at the cost of suspending public works, at a moment when the colony is suffering under grave depression. One of Sir Richard Macdonell's devices for rectifying the situation was the Gambling Ordinance—which was voted, however, in the long run, to be worse than the disease. The policy of that Bill was to control gambling by licensing it. The opposite experiment is now being tried, of checking it by repression. Gambling is now prohibited under heavy penalties, with the result, apparently, that the colony has been changed to Chinese Kowloon. Sir William Robinson will have to conduct negotiations that have been already begun, with a view to invoke the Viceroy's interference with these establishments, but it may well be doubted whether the Viceroy himself can control the venality of Chinese yamen runners. Is it something in the atmosphere of the island which has rendered necessary Mr. Kewick's well-meant effort to check the share gambling among foreigners which forms a counterpart to *fantais* and *poix* among the Chinese? Opinions differ, in the colony, as to the wisdom of the precise measures Mr. Kewick advocates; and we are disposed ourselves to think they savour over much of the proverbial attempt to make people good by Act of Parliament which encounters proverbial failure. There is, however, no question at all about the evil influence which all this gambling exercises; and Sir William will deserve well of his future subjects if he can discover for them a middle path which shall escape on the one hand the charge of tolerating immorality, and avoid on the other, the snare of gratuitously legislation. For a check of some kind is certainly required: whether it is to be found in the exaction of "marks and numbers," or in the prohibition of signatures "for the concerned."—*London and China Express*.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE COMPANY'S Steamship

"ZAFIRO," will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1891. [1208]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SURAT" will have quick despatch for the above port after her arrival with the Outward Mail.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1891. [1209]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "HANKOW,"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before noon. No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to sale. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 14th inst., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1891. [1207]

Intimations.

EMPIRE DRAUGHT ALES

SPARKLING EMPIRE PALE ALE.

NOURISHING EMPIRE EXTRA STOUT.

SEND FOR SAMPLE DOZEN TO THE SOLE AGENTS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.
4, QUEEN'S ROAD and DUDDELL STREET.

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED
PITMAN'S SHORTHAND BOOKS.

PHONOGRAPHIC TEACHER.....	0.25	Reporters Assistant.....	0.40
Key to ditto.....	0.25	Also's Fable Learners style.....	0.25
Phono Phrase Book.....	0.25	Legal Phrase Book.....	0.25
Reporter.....	0.70	Indian Club Exercises.....	0.25
Key to ditto.....	0.40	Websters Unabridged Dicty & Russia.....	10.00
Progressive Studies.....	0.40	Cassars Column a sensational story of the 20th Century.....	0.35
Phono Reader.....	0.25	Figaro Salon for 9/11 now complete in 5 parts.	
Handbook for Teachers.....	0.70	Stock of Solid Sole Tennis Shoes.	
Extra in corresponding style No 1, 2, 3 each.....	0.25	Salter's Black Gut Tennis Bats.	
Manual of Phonography.....	0.60	New Photo Frames and Photo Screens.	
Key to ditto.....	0.25		

W. BREWER.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.
4, QUEEN'S ROAD and DUDDELL STREET.

W. BREWER

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

SHOOTING PARTIES, PICNICS, &c.—Tiffin, Dinners, &c., with all accessories, provided on short notice, with or without the Company's Steam Launch.

Tiffin.—The charge per month for Tiffin, served in the Table d'Hôte Room, is now FIFTEEN DOLLARS per head, under monthly arrangement made in advance.

R. TUCKER, Manager.

Hongkong Hotel, 7th September, 1891. [1201]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE OF 1865.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A. G. GORDON & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 4th day of OCTOBER, 1891, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Undersecretary ALEXANDER GRANT, GORDON, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing by the Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated the 24th day of August, 1891.

A. G. GORDON, Liquidator.

FOR SALE I

BEST STEAM COAL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the sale of the WAN AN (Formosa) STEAM COAL, are prepared to supply the same in any quantities to suit buyers at VERY REASONABLE RATES.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE CONSUMERS.

For Particulars, apply to

TUCK YUE & Co.,
No. 32, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [1221]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly Articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED

TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(above Messrs. Dalrymple Bros. of China, Ltd.).

CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [1250]

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'ARQUILL STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [1448]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour one of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersecretary is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1891. [118]

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [1265]

Intimations.

UNIVERSALLY POPULAR THROUGHOUT CHINA AND JAPAN.

PINTS.....Per Doz. \$ 1.50
QUARTS....." 1.00
GALLONS Per Cask 6.00

PINTS.....Per Doz. \$ 1.60
QUARTS....." 1.10
GALLONS Per Cask 6.50

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the "River Steamer Wharves," is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.
A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1182]

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE
No. 525.

A NERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at 5 for 5.30 p.m., precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1891. [1202]

ST. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY next, the 12th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m., precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1891. [1191]

Hotels.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the "River Steamer Wharves," is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.
A. F. DO ROZARIO, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1182]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 1st, and on 22nd and 23rd September, 1891, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at Messrs. A. G. GORDON & Co.'s, Ltd., BOVRINGTON FOUNDRY, East Point.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY, PLANT, AND STOCK-IN-TRADE:—

Lathe Drilling Machines, Planing and Shaping Machines, Johnstone's and Stevens' Emery Wheel Machines, Punching and Shearing Machines, Plate Blinding Rolls, Sawing Machines with Taps and Dies, Charcoal and Coal Dust Machines, Turned Shafting, Pulleys, Brackets, and Bearings, One Marine Engine 7" by 13" by 9" Stroke, Complete.

One Marine Engine partly finished, "10" by 10" by 12" Stroke with piping, cocks, valves, shafting, &c., complete. Bolter for driving same complete with all necessary mounting.

One Tandem Engine Single Crank, 6" by 12" by 9" Stroke.

One Horizontal Engine for driving Machines with Bolter Complete.

Muntz Metal Bars, Solid Drawn Copper Piping, Lead Piping, Boiler Tubes, Stay Tubes India Rubber, Asbestos Sheets (assorted sizes), Steel Bars of assorted sizes, Files, Galvanized Rope, White Metal, Crank Shafts and Shaftings, Donkey Pumps, Horizontal Pump, Brass Dick Pump, Thomson's Washing Machine (15 tons), Screw Jacks, Saws Taps and Dies, No. 4 Gunfire Pig Iron, Coke, Vacuum Gauges, Organ Whistles, Lubricators, Grease Cocks, Teat Cocks, Check Valves, Combined Stop and Check Valves, Hancock's Inspirator, Single and Double Belting, &c., &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
The following

MACHINERY, &c.:—

16 H.P. Portable Boiler with enlarged fire back for burning wood or fuel, and one 4 H.P. Engine complete upon same, 18 feet of 2" bright shafting with hangers.

17 Patent Fibre Cleaning Machines, with pumps, piping, foot valves, and strainers complete, to be driven by hand or steam-power.

16 Metal Knives with bolts and nuts to each.

12 Pairs of Pedestal Brasses bored and fitted.

2 Pairs of Crank Shafts, Brasses, large end, eccentric straps for slide valves, pump, piston rings, set of furnace bars, 12 rings length of suction hoses, and 3 boiler tubes and ferrules.

100 feet of Belting for driving machine.

2 Screw Jacks and Wrenches.

A sundry lot of Tools.

1 Rotary Pump to supply 400 gallons per hour with 30 feet of piping, foot valve, and strainer for same.

1 Rotary Pump to supply 800 gallons per hour with 30 feet of piping, foot valve, and strainer for same.

14 Pumps with 30 feet each of piping, foot valve, and strainer for same complete.

14 Sets of hand power for driving fire machines.

1 Balling Press with box and doors complete.

2 30" under driven Centrifugals without steam jet apparatus, but complete with belt and counter gear.

2 Spare sets of Brasses for above, viz.:—Conical neck brasses and bottom bushes.

1 Set of 1 ton Pulley Blocks with chain to lift 10 tons.

1 Set of 4 cwt. Pulley Blocks with chain to lift 10 tons.

3 Bogie Carriages complete with rails, &c., to travel in two directions about 10' 0" by 8' 0".

6 Chain Slings each with hook and ring (about 4 feet long).

6 Sets of crane lifting Chains (about 3 feet 6 in. long).

6 Wrought iron galvanized Pans, sides 4-16ths" thick, bottom hemispherical, 1" thick, with 6 galvanized crates with vertical rods complete.

2 Sets of Furnace Fittings, viz.: front door-bars and beater dampers and flue doors.

2 Extra sets of Furnace Bars and 2 middle bracers, one strong galvanized iron chimney 20' 0" long by 15" diam. complete, with stays.

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSESSOR.
3 3/4 and 1/2 DISINTEGRATOR or COMBINED CRUSHING and GRINDING MACHINE, with Pulleys and Counter Shafting Complete; also a quantity of GROUND SANDALWOOD.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—All Lots with all faults and errors of any description at purchaser's risk on fall of hammer.
TRADE.—Cash on delivery.
GORDON & Co., Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1891. [1202]

Intimations.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
AQUATIC SPORTS,
1891.

FIRST DAY.
FRIDAY, the 11th September, 1891,
Commencing at 3.30 p.m.

THE "ORCHESTRA MACAENSE"
has kindly consented to play during the afternoon.

Chairman:
Hon. J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART.

Committee:
A. G. Stephen, Esq. M. A. A. Souza, Esq.
H. C. Manning, Esq. Capt. Robinson.
E. Friedrich, Esq. A. Turner, Esq.
Fr. W. Koch, Esq. C. H. Thompson, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer: Hon. Treasurer:
R. T. Wright, Esq. G. C. C. Master, Esq.

Umpires:
G. A. Caldwell, Esq. J. Sampson, Esq.

Referee:
R. K. Leigh, Esq.

Starters:
J. Sampson, Esq. E. L. Collingwood, Esq.
Lieut. E. C. H. Grant

Handicappers:
J. Sampson, Esq. E. L. Collingwood, Esq.

N.B.—1. No Competitor will be allowed to take more than Two First Prizes during the two days.

2. All Races, Diving, &c. will be decided by the Umpires.

3. Excellence in Diving consists in: Form, Distance, Entry and Recovery.

4. No Second Prize will be given unless four start.

5. In the event of entries for any one race exceeding eight in number, Competitors will be drawn to swim in heats.

6. Mrs. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart has kindly consented to present the prizes on Monday, the 14th inst., at 5.30 p.m.

FIRST DAY.
FRIDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1891.

1.—3.30 p.m.—DIVING FOR OBJECTS (Two Prizes). First Prize presented by C. J. Holliday, Esq.

2.—3.45 p.m.—BOYS' RACE (over 14 and under 17). 2 lengths. (Handicap) (Two Prizes). First Prize presented by The Club.

3.—4 p.m.—CHAMPION RACE. 2 lengths. (Scratch) (Two Prizes). First Prize presented by H. N. Mody, Esq.

4.—4.15 p.m.—RUNNING HEADRUM FROM MIDDLE SPRING BOARD.—(Two Prizes). First prize presented by D. Gillies, Esq.

5.—4.30 p.m.—BREAST STROKE RACE.—2 lengths; (Scratch); (Two Prizes). First Prize presented by Officers of 1st Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders.

6.—4.45 p.m.—HEADRUM FROM PLATFORM AND SMALL SPRING BOARD.—(Two Prizes). First Prize presented by J. J. Francis, Esq.

7.—5 p.m.—RACE ON BACK.—1 length; (Scratch); (Two Prizes). First Prize presented by The Club.

8.—5.15 p.m.—BLINDFOLD RACE. 1 length. (Scratch). (Two Prizes). First Prize presented by The Club.

9.—5.30 p.m.—SHORT RACE. (For men over 25). 2 lengths. (Scratch). (Two Prizes). First Prize presented by D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

10.—4.45 p.m.—HAND RACE. (1st Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders) 2 lengths. (Scratch) (Three Prizes). Presented by The Club.

nage the O. S. S. Co. *Titan* sails to-morrow and the steamship *Moyana* and steamship *Glanfalloch* are circulated for despatch 9th and 11th instant, respectively. The C. S. M. S. N. Co. steamship *Kaimon* now due from Japan, will follow 16th. Idem. For New York *via* Suez Canal.—The steamship *Afghan* is loading and will be despatched early next week; the steamship *Zemur* is the fastest and earliest of berth. Rates of freight unchanged, viz. per 100 cobs 16s. *via* the Cape:—The *Charles S. Whitney* progresses slowly with her loading; the ship for general cargo in any quantity not being yet opened; the American ship *Luison* has been put on the berth and her rate is 25s. per ton as against 26s. for C. S. *Whitney*. Departure for London, *via* usual ports of call and Suez Canal.—The steamship *Tower* sails Foochow 22nd August; the steamship *Glanfalloch* *via* Foochow 24th Idem; the steamship *Permouth* *via* Foochow 26th Idem. Departure for London.—The American ship *Sharon* sails to-morrow for London, *via* Suez Canal.—The steamship *Albion* sails Amoy 26th August. Departure for Tacoma.—The American ship *Arcton* sails Amoy 26th August; and B. ship *Sweden* sails Amoy 27th Idem. Departure for San Francisco.—British ship *Naupatus* 27th. August. Quotations are 1—Shanghai to London, P. & O. S. N. Co. 25s. per ton for tea and general cargo; through to New York 35s. *do.* for tea and general cargo, Shanghai to London, O. S. S. Co. 25s. per ton for tea and general cargo; through to New York 35s. *do.* for tea and general cargo. Shanghai to London, C. S. M. S. N. Co. 25s. per ton for tea and general cargo; through to New York 35s. *do.* for tea and general cargo. Shanghai to London, C. S. M. S. N. Co. 25s. per ton for tea and general cargo; through to New York 35s. *do.* for tea and general cargo. Nagasaki to Shanghai, 8.25s. for sailing vessels, 11.00 and 8.15s. for steamers per ton of coal net. Chefoo to Amoy, 14 cents per picul nominal. Newchwang to Amoy, 17 cents per picul nominal. Settlements during the fortnight.—British-*German Steamer*, 507 tons registered, sailed Amoy 1st August, 1895, for Hongkong, 12.25s. per ton net, 13.25s. *do.*; British-*barque* *Shanghai*, 693 tons registered, Nagasaki to Shanghai, 8.25s. per ton net, 12.25s. *do.*; American ship *Luison*, 507 tons registered, Shanghai to New York *via* Hongkong, private terms. British-*barque* *China*, 454 tons registered, Nagasaki to Shanghai, 8.25s. per ton net, 12.25s. *do.*; British-*barque* *China*, 454 tons registered, Nagasaki to Shanghai, 8.25s. per ton net, 12.25s. *do.*; Dispatch vessels in port.—*German*, British ship 177 tons registered. *State of Japan*, steamship 100 tons

THE INTER-PORT CRICKET MATCH.

THE OPPOSING TEAMS.

The Hongkong Cricket Club team left for Shanghai on the 8th instant by the Indo-China Co's steamship *Taiyang*, to do battle against the pick of the Model Settlement. Although scarcely up to the Club's full strength, the names of several of our best players being absent from the list, such as E. J. Coxon, A. J. Leach, Lieut. Blair, R. E. Coxon, and T. S. Smith, the Hongkong representatives are a useful crowd all round and will take a lot of beating. Of course, on their own ground and with far more practice than the Shanghai men, Shanghai will enter the lists with a decided advantage; still, with all this, and throwing in the glorious uncertainty of the noble game, I have every confidence that the \$400 to \$500 on Shanghai the first time the teams met, laid me by two noble sports at the Shanghai Winter races of 1889, was a very good bet for the taker. A brief account of the respective teams will doubtless interest many of our readers.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
Capt. Dunn, the skipper of the team, is about the best batsman the Far East has yet seen, and one of the best all-round cricketers. He plays the correct game, his hand in every direction, and is a perfect terror with loose bowling. As a change bowler he is most useful, and the Shanghai ground is quite likely to suit his curly deliveries, especially if the wicket happens to be a bit sticky.

Capt. Dunn is "all there" in the field. C. S. Bull is a brilliant, although anything but reliable "bat." If once set he is a difficult customer to get rid of, and runs come along at lightning pace. He is one of the Club's most effective bowlers, his "expresses" rarely failing to prove fatal. A certain catch and excellent fielder.

Dr. J. A. Lawson, if in his best form, is the most deadly trundler in the Club. He can bowl equally well fast and medium pace, and displays rare judgment with his "head" deliveries. A grand batsman and levathan biter, but a trifle too anxious to score rapidly, and therefore not altogether reliable. Unimpaired in the field.

Captain Dumbleton, R.E., possesses a home reputation that preceded him to the Far East. A first-class batsman and excellent exponent of the game in all its branches, the R.E. "crack" is a most likely man to score high honours in the present campaign.

M. J. Hannay, A. & S. Highlanders, is one of the best players in his regiment, he bats in good form, hits hard, and rarely fails to pile up a useful total. I don't know much about the M. J.'s bowling abilities, but he is a keen player and shows well in the field.

Lieut. G. G. Boyle, R.A., a sound batsman, who distinguished himself greatly in the Singapore matches last year, and whose average for the season was good enough for anything. A capital all round player.

Lieut. E. M. Loring, R.E., is a comparative stranger to Hongkong, but he will be found a safe and steady batsman, and reliable in the field.

E. W. Maitland, a steady bat who seldom fails to get into double figures and rarely makes a mistake in the field. An effective change bowler.

F. Maitland, one of the most useful men in the team. Reliable bat, good wicket-keeper, effective bowler, and doesn't know how to miss a catch.

E. A. Ram, a brilliant out-fielder and useful bat. His very hard, but is somewhat uncertain.

Lieut. Barri, the youngest member of the eleven, and one of the most promising of Hongkong cricketers. A graceful bat and, albeit a little nervous, generally manages to give the scores plenty of occupation. Bowls fairly well and is quite efficient in the field.

Mr. W. Newton, who goes North as secretary, will prove a good "spare man" should the necessity arise; he bats in good style, hits hard, and is useful all round.

THE SHANGHAI TEAM.
For the following analysis I am indebted to a writer in the *N. C. Daily News*:—

1.—Black, C. A.—A very smart and sure field, especially at cover point. A fair change bowler; at present, sadly out of all batting form.

2.—Lee, E. B.—A recent addition to the S.C.C. and a very fair all round player, good in the field, a steady bowler and a pretty certain run-getter.

3.—Moule, W. H.—Usually goes in first to "break the bowling," and is usually successful, but will take rather too much liberty with the bowling as Shanghai wicket keepers stand back so far as to render stumping an impossibility. Has a very high batting average this season.

4.—Murray, W. C.—A very difficult bowler on a sticky wicket. Has had but little practice of late.

5.—Nichol, A. P.—A very straight and fairly steady bowler, as long as he lasts. Has a good eye, and can "pull" across the wicket to some purpose when runs are wanted.

6.—Orman, J.—Is in great form this season. Stands rather awkwardly at his wicket, from bowler's point of view; but plays with great freedom and hits hard, and is very rough on a long bow ball to the leg. The best "long fielder" in the team. Among the four best bowlers in the Club.

7.—Robertson, W. R.—In the right place as Captain. Fearless behind the wicket. Not a single error in last Saturday's match should be proof of his being in "form." A certain but rather lively run-getter.

8.—St. George, P.—Left hand. Is in capital form, and has scored heavily in nearly every match this season. Plays with great strength on the "off" side, and is a severe punisher of loose bowling. Bowls a good length, hanging ball, and is very difficult on a sticky wicket. His 16 wickets for 53 runs, last Saturday, is a record.

9.—Shewan, A.—A straight, steady and reliable bat. A capital punter.

10.—Stewart, A.—Not in form at present, but is generally all there when wanted. A very steady bowler; a good short ball, and can be relied on to make runs when runs are wanted.

11.—Slow, H. G.—Has not played much this season. Is a capital cover point, and bats not only in very pretty but in very off cive style.

12.—Wallace, T.—A good all-round player. Steady bat, bowls with a considerable break, and can field well anywhere.

13.—Wickham, E. P.—A most reliable man when things look dark. A fair field and a quick run-getter. Pulls a bit, but generally to some purpose.

14.—Woodward, C. P.—The Hon. Sec. and bowler of the S.C.C. A capital infield, especially at slip, but is a trifle lazy; generally goes runs.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE MISSIONARY V. CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
DEAR SIR,—In your issue of August 18th you published a letter from "A Disappointed Missionary" which I thought greatly mislaid the Chinese Christians of Hongkong. I accordingly wrote to the Catholic Bishop of Fochow, enclosing a copy of the letter from the "Disappointed Missionary."

and asking whether there was any truth in the statements contained therein.

I have to-day received an answer from which I have copied the following extracts, and which I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish. Yours faithfully,

CLAUDE PAGET.

H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*,
Hongkong, 6th September, 1891.

Extract from letter from the Catholic Bishop of Fochow to Claude Paget:—

MY DEAR SIR,—I thank you very much for your kind letter of the 20th ult., and am very glad to inform you that I am quite astonished at the news in the *Hongkong Telegraph*. The statements are so absurd and monstrous about the Catholics of Fochow that every one here will laugh at them. I do not know how many Protestant Christians there are at Fochow, but what class of men they are, but I know very well what class the Catholics are.

The "Douglas S. S. Captain" in the *Hongkong Telegraph* said—"at Fochow, which is the principal illustration of the preachers, there is a Christian colony of 30 Protestants and Catholic Chinese; they enjoy the distinction of being the worst thieves and cut-throats in that district." At Fochow in my district there is a Christian Catholic colony of (not 30 as stated by "Douglas S. S. Captain") but nearly 6,000 Chinese and the greater part of them are old Catholics. They are not all the worst thieves and cut-throats. This is the truth.

The "Douglas S. S. Captain" also said—"On the walls of their two Chapels is a proclamation signed by the French and American Consuls threatening the loss of consular protection in case of their committing murder, arson, theft or mayhem, which strikes me as being a very funny document for the interior of a 'Church.' This is false. In Fochow there are two Catholic churches, and several chapels. I have spent as long as a missionary in Fochow, and 7 years as Catholic Bishop of Fochow, and have never seen, nor heard of such a proclamation. You may use my letter as you please.

Yours faithfully,

J. SALVADOR MASOT,
Roman Catholic Bishop of Fochow.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

August 29th, 1891.

Several thousands of students have already arrived from different points within this Vicerealty for the triennial examination which is to take place on the 10th inst. Upwards of ten thousand are expected altogether. It is to be hoped that they will not create the disturbances they generally do.

A boat laden with pigs for Fochow from Huchang was detained about halfway by bad weather, and nearly all the pigs died. This was not, however, a total loss to the owner, a ready sale being found for all the pork at half the market price on its arrival. Indeed it is said that the demand was larger than the supply, the natives liking their pork a little rarer.

The following story which reaches us from the city shows that the *Heralds* are a class not to be trifled with. Some trouble had arisen between two parties, who finding themselves unable to come to terms amicably, took the case to a magistrate's court for adjudication. It transpired that a gentleman high in the ranks of the *Heralds*, a relation of one of the disputants, was involved in some way in the case, and an order was issued to bring him at once into court. The court runner, however, returned alone, with the card and the summons torn in two, and a verbal message from the person summoned to the magistrate that he would have to *howl* for his impudence in sending a runner for him. The aggrieved gentleman went straight to the Viceroxy, represented the insult offered him and demanded full satisfaction. Without a word, so the story goes, the Viceroxy despatched his headman to bring the magistrate to the *yamen* without delay, and on his appearance informed him that unless he apologized on his knees to the gentleman forthwith, he would be degraded. The humiliated magistrate apologized in the prescribed form. Some eight disbanded Hunan soldiers were seen calling at all the native bankers and opium shops on Monday last, demanding contributions of cash to meet the expenses of their return home. At the bank, at the head of the road leading to Messrs. Schofield & Co's. hong, they were noticed by a passing foreigner to be exchanging high words with the master banker. Surely there ought to be a stop put upon this sort of beggary.

Yesterday afternoon a party of disbanded Hunan soldiers, seven in number, paid a visit to our offices, and declined to go when ordered to do so. Their determined men made us feel very uncomfortable and it was some time before we could get rid of them. We can only ask ourselves at the moment, are these annoyances to continue? We shall not be surprised to hear of these loafers visiting some of the foreign houses.

We understand that the present Salt Commission is to be appointed to the post of Provincial Judge. This is a most popular appointment with all the respectable natives in the city and suburbs, but not quite so much liked by the idle and good for nothing, a class unfortunately on the increase in number in consequence of the decay of the tea trade. It is known that his Excellency will be particularly severe with ruffians, vagabonds and gamblers. It is said of him that he will be the right man in the right place.

Devil-driving processions continue to be the order of the day; they are to be met daily in the streets or on the roads. They have not been successful in driving off the evil spirits in spite of the unearthly noise made by the gongs and drums. Why are they keeping these processions on so long this year, we enquired of our Celestial? "Too much number one had devil catches too much chiao go" was the reply, but from other sources we learn that these bad characters, being about in the air, have been carrying off adults in equally great numbers and have not forgotten the aged.

The following is the tea export as per consignment returns, since our issue of the 18th August:—

For London:—
Per *Patroclus* 220,321 lbs.
" *Glaucias* 244,376
" *Klatis* 130,844
" *Tencor* 329,837
" *Glaucias* 329,847

For Canton:—
Per *Patroclus* 50,655
" *Glaucias* 4,572
" *Klatis* 11,588
" *Tencor* 11,541
" *Glaucias* 30,900

For Montreal:—
Per *Glaucias* 4,930

For Singapore:—
Per *Glaucias* 40,319

For America:—
Per *Klatis* 17,800
" *Glaucias* 1,850

For Hongkong, &c.:—
Per *Klatis* 9,148
" *Glaucias* 3,400

For Sydney:—
Per *Patroclus* 377,047

For Melbourne:—
Per *Patroclus* 957,304

Per *Patroclus* 39,863

For New Zealand:—
Per *Patroclus* 157,889
For New York:—
Per *Patroclus* 225,854
" *Concor* 39,157

—Ecks.

PETER WONG'S REVENGE.

BY LINT BORMH.

CHAPTER VIII.
Clearly were we sworn to good faith, and I did not think the engagement would be broken.

It was on the next afternoon, as Dr. Mackenzie was passing his own door, that he caught sight of Peter Wong bearing straight down on him.

"Things are going splendidly, doctor," he said coolly. "I've seen a horse, a Chinese one of course, that will just suit me. Quite handy to the Mission, and yet not too far away from my own family. I mean them to take Maggie in as a regular daughter, you know. They will soon get over her appearance. Do you think I ought to make her wear Chinese dress at once, and eat our chow-chow, which I of course like much better than a foreign food? Or should I wait awhile?"

"Miss Brown must never wear Chinese dress. And I don't think she would like your chow-chow," said the doctor slowly.

"Not as Miss Brown, perhaps, but as Mrs. Wong? I shall have the deciding then, you may be sure! At any rate, I don't mean to let Mrs. Brown interfere with my household. I shall do just what I like with my own wife. We've passed the house, doctor! Let us go back."

But Dr. Mackenzie had caught hold of Peter's arm with an iron grip, and was hurrying him on. "You are making me out of breath, doctor. I can't walk as fast as you. Do let me go!"

And the doctor did so. What was more, he stopped suddenly about. They were well beyond the house now, and right in the teeth of the wind, which was sweeping straight down the river. On one side frowned the city wall, just touched with brown here where the dead creepers still cling to it. Peter Wong advanced, in spite of his warm great coat, but his companion, without his usual rusty cloak, did not seem to feel the wind.

"Wong," he said solemnly, "my dear Peter, you must give up this marriage. It can't take place."

Peter Wong stared at him in most utterly blank astonishment. Then, thinking it was probably a joke, he began to laugh.

"Don't laugh," said Dr. Mackenzie earnestly. "This is far too serious to be laughed about. I repeat it: you must give up this marriage."

He was so evidently serious that Peter's tone at once changed.

"Why?" "Because you are not suited to each other."

A great look of relief came into the young fellow's face.

"Oh, that's all? I thought it was something more, perhaps. If that's all—"

"It's quite enough," interrupted the doctor. "I won't allow this engagement to go any farther. You are not fit for her, nor—"

"These are all questions," broke in Peter hastily, "which cannot come up now. The marriage is arranged, the day is fixed. I cannot draw back. I should lose face entirely among my own people. I cannot think of it."

His words roused Dr. Mackenzie's slumbering wrath to an uncontrollable pitch.

"And so, to save your face—not for any other reason, you would tie her to you for. Monstrous, unchristian, unmanly in you, Peter! I tell you, you shan't marry her, and I herewith break off the match!"

He was white with anger, and out of breath with the rapidity of his words. The wind caught his long coat-tails and whirled them wildly round his shoulders, when they seemed to meet and tangle in his rapid speech, flying loose all round his face. He looked unhealthily to Peter, already nearly reduced to incoherence by cold and terror.

"You are not the one to decide, Dr. Mackenzie. You are not Maggie's father."

It was Peter's first act of rebellion, and it was made at a most inopportune moment.

"No, I am not her father," answered the doctor, and suddenly turning scarlet. "But I speak with his knowledge and approval. Will you come and see if this is not the case?"

Peter Wong, who had been looking at Dr. Mackenzie's dearest judgment. Too late. The doctor had clutched him again, and dragged him back to the house, into his own study, whither the luckless Mr. Brown had retired to compose his next Sunday's sermon in peace. The sound of a jangling piano, accompanied by a voice resembling a Jew's harp, warned them that Mrs. Brown was within reasonable distance. Dr. Mackenzie closed and locked the door.

Mr. Brown, who before Peter Wong had time to retreat, had been looking at Maggie's engagement with Mr. Wong. Do you agree?"

"Yes," answered the luckless father, without even looking round. "I agree to whatever you think right and proper, Dr. Mackenzie."

A faint gleam of triumph lighted up the doctor's eye as he looked at Peter. But it died out as suddenly as it had come.

The young man stood motionless for a moment. His hands certainly trembled a little as they twisted round and round his clerical hat, but otherwise he betrayed no emotion.

"Is this your final decision, Mr. Brown?" "There was so much of dignity in Peter's voice, that Mr. Brown felt compelled to turn round as he answered."

"I think so, at least—"

"Yes, yes," broke in Dr. Mackenzie, "Believe me, Peter, it is the best thing for everybody concerned. Miss Brown doesn't love you and you are not fit for her. I'll make it up to you in some other way!"

But he had not got to the end of his speech before Peter Wong, unlocking the door, had quietly hidden Mr. Brown "good afternoon," and was gone.

The two missionaries stared at each other. "I hope it's all right, doctor," said Mr. Brown peevishly. "I hope he won't go and get up some grand revenge, and turn the house about our ears, or some such thing. What on earth made him take it so quietly?"

"He is a Christian," said the doctor gravely, and he took it as a Christian spirit. I wrestled him in thinking he wanted some favour in return. I will see him and apologise for this wrong."

And, acting as usual on impulse, the doctor rushed backheaded out of the house and soon overtook the slow-footed Peter.

"My dear boy, my dear boy," he gasped out, "forgive me that I have had to speak so plainly. Forgive me too, that I offered you anything in return for this act of self-denial. I have done you wrong."

Peter Wong turned as the doctor's ordinary calm face beamed on him.

"I do not want a favour from you," he said. "Give me a month's leave of absence, that I may make my plans for the future. I shall not be able to remain here after what has occurred."

"No," said the doctor, thoughtfully. "It will be best that you should go away for the present. I am going too. You have learnt for as long as you like necessary."

Peter Wong did not thank his chief. He did not even bow. He only answered with a "Good night." Dr. Mackenzie's relieved his steps backwards.

It did not take him long to pack. In another half hour he came into the study again, where Mr. Brown was crouching over the fire, a prey to terror and remorse.

"Brown," he said in a voice that made the poor man jump, "everything is settled. Wong goes away on leave. You must tell Maggie and her mother. I am going up country myself."

"Really, I think you might have told Maggie yourself!" returned her father in an injured tone. "We don't know how she will take it, never having been consulted in the matter. And Mrs. Brown!"

The thought of what Mrs. Brown would say choked all further utterance.

"Listen, Brown," said the doctor solemnly, so solemnly that Mr. Brown trembled all over his nerves being already very much shaken. "Tell them to-night. And say to Maggie: 'Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.'"

"Was he a safe, a responsible guide?" Mr. Brown kept on asking himself this for the next hour. The gate had long ago closed behind Dr. Mackenzie, but Mr. Brown did not yet feel in himself strength to accomplish the task laid upon him. But it had to be done, and so at length he rose with a deep sigh, and went forth to his doom.

To his, his lot was not nearly so hard as the task Dr. Mackenzie had laid upon his own shoulders.

Valour and safety do not always lie in attacking a difficult situation. Very often they consist in running away from danger.

And that was precisely what Dr. Mackenzie was doing. But before he went forth into the desert he had what he hoped would be an agreeable duty to perform.

Gregory King, convalescent though looking decidedly pulled down and older, was sitting at dinner when the door was flung open and Dr. Mackenzie entered.

Now as the doctor had already visited his patient that afternoon he was wistfully unexpected. Luckily, Gregory had never professed to be a teetotaler, so his glass of claret could cause no uneasiness. Still, one does not like to be intruded upon in one's privacy, without knock or announcement.

But the doctor evidently noticed none of Gregory's surroundings. He had come merely to say something, and that something was:—

"Mr. King, the engagement is broken off. May I make as good a husband to Maggie as the doctor does?"

"What?" asked Gregory emphatically. "Broken off, do you say? Tell me all about it."

The doctor, however, was in no mood to stay. "There is nothing to tell," he answered shortly, "and I am off up-country. I shall miss the tide if I don't go at once. Good night."

And he was gone, leaving Gregory wondering. But the tide must have waited for him, for half an hour later, as Gregory was enjoying his cigar, Dr. Mackenzie again appeared in the doorway, which he held open, telling in torrents of joy.

"You will certainly marry her and be good to her, Mr. King?"

"Oh yes," answered that individual testily. "Do shut the door, though!"

The door was shut, on the outside. And Gregory King saw the doctor no more for many weeks. —N. C. Daily News.

(To be continued.)

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.
Over 1,000 tribute-rice junks are now anchored in the river round about Tientsin.

By an Imperial decree, dated the 27th day of the 7th moon, Chow Mue-chi is appointed to the vacant Taitai-ship of Tientsin.

On the 22nd of August the Emperor in person offered a sacrifice at the tomb of his father, the late Prince Chun.

An Imperial edict was issued on August 29th appointing Fujin, (a Mongol) the present Provincial Treasurer, to be Governor of Shanling.

The Governor-General of Kansu and Szechuan has ordered a complete map of Kansu to be drawn up with all details, in accordance with the Imperial Decree issued on the subject.

A girl eleven years old, living at a hot water shop in Yunnan Road, Shanghai, was severely burned by upsetting a kerosene lamp on Saturday night, and died twenty-four hours afterwards.

The Shanghai magistrature has protested against the decision of the Japanese Consul to send the murderers of the Chinaman to Japan for trial, and demands a re-hearing of the case.

Yuen, the City Magistrate, went to the Ching-wo temple on Wednesday, and there offered a sacrifice in remembrance of the late heavy rains, which was feared would damage the crops seriously.

The carp in the Imperial fish reservoirs have reached their required size, that is, one catty in weight. The Board of Imperial Repasts has notified the reservoir keepers to take great care of the fish, to keep them up to the standard weight, and not permit any to be stolen.

A few months ago the Empress Dowager issued an edict ordering a temple to be built on the shore of the Tientsin Lake to the memory of the late Prince Chun. The building is progressing rapidly, and it is expected will be completely finished by the middle of the 8th moon. It will cost over Tls. 100,000, which will be drawn from the Board of Revenue.

An order has been issued for the arrest of the Police Commissioner, Wong Chang-yun, who lately had charge of the native police force in the Chinese territory along with Pao-chai-chan. He was to be brought back to Peking.

Recently some persons brought a suit against him before the Nanking Viceroxy. He has decamped with his family to parts unknown.

The Naval College at Peking is situated on the shores of the Kunming Lake. It is being supplied with students selected from the Tientsin Naval Academy. As soon as the lake is sufficiently deepened, naval manoeuvres will take place on it, and the two steam launches sent by the Viceroxy, will in turn carry the Emperor.

Splendid weather has favoured the farmers near Tientsin with a plentiful harvest. The fields are yellow with ripened wheat ready to be gathered. Recently swarms of locusts suddenly made their appearance and commenced to devour the hope of the poor rustics.

The Tientsin magistrature is working hard to exterminate these pests, but how far he will be successful it is difficult to tell.

The severe rain and thunder storms have caused some damage. A part of the wall surrounding the public granary inside the city fell over, and crushed a horse. An old house near the wharf where native junks are stationed crumbled to pieces. The wooden railings and partition boards of a house close to the Tientsin junks were struck by lightning. The lightning and several feet of the mass of a junk consisting of a cargo of pig anchored near the Tientsin junks.

On the 3rd day of the 7th moon a letter was sent from Wenchow to one of the Canton officials saying that, a few days before, a band of robbers had broken into an opium shop in Wenchow and carried away goods to the value of Tls. 700. The owner of the shop communicated with the police, but the thieves had got clean off before any steps were taken, going it was supposed towards Canton. One of the officials of Wenchow, which is now literally swarming with thieves, has been victimized to the extent of between Tls. 200 and Tls. 300, by the same gangster it is thought.

The Mohammedans inhabiting the place called Tulu-fan, in the new Territory, are numerous and powerful, but are perfectly ignorant of the principles of trade. A Szechuan man—one of the Jews in China—was making a great deal of profit by lending money at enormous rates. Unfortunately for him, he pressed his creditors, all Mohammedans, with too much severity, and they rose and brutally put him to death together with 48 innocent Chinese, the followers of the Prophet, in their fury making no distinction. A revolt was imminent, but was stopped by the Mohammedan chiefs, with the assistance of Imperial soldiers.

By the Empress Dowager's Decree, Fu Kün and Li Tung-tao are appointed to select a suitable spot for the erection of a memorial temple to Prince Chun. Hsi Yün-kui and Hsi-ching are ordered to inspect the building. When it is completed, sixty Lamas are to be stationed in it to perform the necessary daily ceremonies. With regard to the indemnity to the Roman Catholic church, the Nanking Viceroxy has sanctioned the payment of 110,000 taels, but has refused to concede the piece of ground and the hillside. Negotiations are broken off for the present. The Catholic Superior has wired to the French Minister to bring the matter before the Tsungli Yamen for decision.

A Kiangsi correspondent writes the following:—During the first part of the seventh moon anonymous and inflammatory placards were posted about the streets of Fuchow calling on the people to rise against the religious orders on a certain day. When the time came the officials placed at all the important points bodies of runners and soldiers. Consequently no crowd was able to gather, and everything passed off quietly. A few days after, a crowd of bad characters surrounded the girls' school and began to throw stones. The servants of the school, at first stoutly resisted, but overpowered by superior numbers, they at last fled, and the school premises were destroyed. The officials reached the scene in time to capture three ringleaders, who were punished with the utmost rigour of

Friblich, 5th July.—Cardiff 21st March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.
ELSE, German ship, 1,375, Th. Pfiltger, 5th August.—Cardiff 9th March, Coal.—Stensens & Co.
HARVARD, American bark, 985, L. A. Colcord, 27th August.—Shanghai 11th August, Ballast.—Order.
IRIE, British s.s., 206, Shaw, 31st August.—Cardiff, W.A., 1st August, Sandalwood.
ISABEL, Norwegian ship, 1,260, S. Hegge, 18th August.—Shanghai 1st August, Ballast.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
JESONDA, German bark, 883, Aug. Oesselmann, 29th July.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th May, Coals.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
KITTY, British bark, 803, Wilson, 21st July.—Singapore 7th July, Timber.—D. Musso.
MARIA, Spanish schooner, 51, Francisco Olencio, 9th July.—Manila 18th June, Ballast.—Master.
MARIE ERIC, German bark, 536, H. Hiedrichs, 25th August.—Yamaguchi 25th August General.—Wiesler & Co.
N. PENDELTON, American ship, 1,285, J. N. Pendleton, 23rd August.—New York 19th April, Kerosene Oil.—Shewan & Co.
PORTLAND LLOYDS, American Bark, 1,110, A. H. Forbes, 13th July.—New York 16th March, Petroleum.—Shewan & Co.
STANFIELD, British bark, 590, J. Clark, 3rd July.—Sourabaya 14th June, Ballast.—Captain.
WESTERN BELLE, American bark, 1,074, L. C. Sweeney, 4th Sept.—New York 14th May, Kerosene Oil.—Ruell & Co.
ZEEBINA CONDRY, British barge, 1,037, E. E. Manning, 23rd August.—New York 18th April, Kerosene Oil.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.